

A NEW SPECIES OF DONACIA.

BY FREDERICK KNAB.

A study of the *Donacia* material in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History brought to light an interesting series of a species which could not be located by Mr. C. W. Leng's Revision of our species.¹ An attempt was made to locate this species with some of the many forms that have been described and relegated to the synonymy, but without satisfactory result. Finally a specimen was sent to Mr. Samuel Henshaw, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., with a request to compare it with the material in the LeConte collection. In his reply Mr. Henshaw wrote: "I consider it distinct from any in the LeConte collection which contains all the species recognized by LeConte and Leng."

The species belongs with *subtilis* in Mr. Leng's *Group C*, but is very distinct from any of the species defined in Mr. Leng's paper. Owing to its short thorax and rather broad and depressed form this species more nearly resembles the species of the *cincticornis* group, but the narrow mesosternum and the shorter legs and less swollen hind femora show its relationship to *subtilis*. The specimens were taken upon bulrushes, so that in habits, too, it differs from the species of the *cincticornis* group which frequent pond lilies.

Donacia curticolis n. sp.

Female: length 9.5 mm. Form rather broad, subdepressed. Color: body beneath metallic green, the prothorax ferruginous-yellow; head green; thorax above golden green upon disc, anterior and basal margins ferruginous-yellow; elytra ferruginous-yellow with golden lustre; antennæ dark, the basal segments with green lustre; femora ferruginous at base, the outer half metallic green; tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous, tinged with green.

Head obsoletely tuberculate between the eyes, with a deep median groove; surface confusedly punctured, clothed with pale yellowish pubescence. Eyes prominent. Frontal lobes prominent. Antennæ rather short, slightly over half the length of body; second segment very short, third slightly longer. Thorax straight-sided and without tubercles, broadening gradually to the front margin, half again as broad as long; surface shining, very finely wrinkled and confusedly punctured; anterior and basal margins broadly elevated, the front margin turned obliquely

¹Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., v, 18, pp. 157-176.

backward near the broadly rounded angles; median groove distinct, fading out before reaching the base. Elytra with the humeri broadly rounded and depressed, broadly elevated around the scutellum, truncate at tip and minutely dentate at inner angle; two oblique depressions near the suture, one before the middle, the other behind it, a very faint third depression towards the tip; the outer half slopes obliquely from behind the humeri; the punctures in rows, very coarse and close together, less coarse and deep towards the apex; interspaces more or less convex, the surface shining, finely and closely transversely wrinkled. Legs slender, the posterior femora with a stout tooth; the posterior tibiae with the apical half curved inward. Mesosternum narrower than the coxa. Pygidium slightly rounded, almost truncate. Under surface clothed with pale yellowish pubescence.

Types in the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History and U. S. National Museum and the collection of the author.

Localities: Fourth Lake, Lake Co., Ill., 2 and 5 Aug., 1887 (on bulrushes, Garman and Hart); Normal, Ill., Sept., 1880 (one specimen); Indiana (one specimen).

The species varies in coloration. Of the 19 specimens examined five are ferruginous-yellow above and below, with only the head green and the femora touched with the same color. One specimen is entirely golden green above, the under side of the prothorax and the margins of the ventral segments ferruginous and traces of the same color on the legs. The other 13 are the type form.

The following paper by Mr. A. N. Caudell was then read:

THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS CHIMAROCEPHALA AND
DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF
CALIFORNIAN ORTHOPTERA.

BY A. N. CAUDELL.

The genus *Chimarocephala* was established by Scudder in 1876 for four species, *viridifasciata*, *brevipennis*, *cubensis*, and *pacifica*. In 1884 Saussure removed the first three species to his new genus *Chortophaga*, leaving only *pacifica*, which is therefore the type of *Chimarocephala*. At the same time Saussure described a new species of *Chimarocephala*, *beherensi* from California, and referred to that genus his *Tomonotus otomitus*, a Mexican species described in 1861. Saussure separated his new Californian species from Thomas' *pacifica*, also from California, on the characters of the thorax, which